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AUTHOR Barber, Jerry

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ABSTRACT

The Office of the State Comptroller in New York audited the City University of New York's (CUNY) Year 2000 compliance efforts for the period of April 1, 1996 through March 31, 1998. The purpose of the audit was to determine whether CUNY's efforts provided reasonable assurance that computer processing will continue without interruption or inaccuracy after the turn of the century. Findings showed that CUNY's establishment of a Year 2000 Task Force at the agency level occurred much later than government and computing industry leaders indicated would be appropriate if all risks were to be addressed in a timely manner. Specifically, it was concluded that CUNY's efforts to date do not reasonably assure that instructional and administrative functions performed on college-level computer systems and thousands of personal computers throughout CUNY and its colleges will continue to operate and produce correct results after 2000. CUNY needs to consider the development of contingency plans or other alternative solutions if important systems fail or are not expected to be compliant on time. (AS)

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Actions to Address the Year 2000 Challenge Report 97-N-13

Jerry Barber

New York State Office of the Comptroller Division of Management Audit

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STATE OF NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE STATE COMPTROLLER

November 27, 1998

Dr. Christoph M. Kimmich Acting Chancellor City University of New York 535 East 80th Street New York, New York 10021

> Re: Actions to Address the Year 2000 Challenge Report 97-N-13

Dear Dr. Kimmich:

Pursuant to the State Comptroller's authority as set forth in Article V, Section 1 of the State Constitution and Article 2, Section 8 of the State Finance Law, we have audited the City University of New York (CUNY) Year 2000 compliance efforts for the period of April 1, 1996 through March 31, 1998.

A. Background

A major challenge facing government organizations today is the need to prepare their computer systems to handle dates beyond December 31, 1999 - otherwise known as the Year 2000 problem. Until recently, most computer programs were designed to use two digits to designate the year, and therefore cannot determine the century. For example, a computer in the year 2000 might calculate that a person born in 1997 is 97 years old, rather than 3 years old. Left uncorrected, fundamental operations on computer systems will fail or produce incorrect results.

The problem is imposing as it encompasses all computer hardware from mainframes to personal computers (PCs) and all computerized programs and processes, including those developed by vendors, programming staff, and end-users. Ancillary equipment such as elevators and telephoneswitching devices may also be subject to interruptions if a microprocessor or embedded computer code that is not Year 2000-compliant controls its functions. Moreover, the amount of time available to correct this problem is limited, because some systems must process Year 2000 dates well before December 31, 1999.



Faced with the risk that systems may not become Year 2000-compliant in a timely manner, management must ensure that the resources it devotes to correcting the problem are applied to the most important systems. Contingency plans must also be established to ensure provision of important services and functions in the event that systems fail because of noncompliance with Year 2000 requirements

CUNY is the largest urban university in the United States, and is the third-largest public university system. Some 200,000 students are enrolled in degree programs on 21 campuses in all 5 boroughs of New York City. Another 150,000 CUNY students take adult and continuing education courses.

CUNY operates two major data centers, Computer Information Services (CIS) in Manhattan and the University Application Processing Center (UAPC) in Brooklyn. Each of these centers operates independently, with its own mainframe computer, and supports CUNY's critical centralized information systems. The systems maintained at these centers include the Student Information Management System (SIMS), the Personnel System, the Library System and the Student Automated Record Keeping System (SARK). SARK is operated under contract for the New York City Board of Education. Systems supporting the Financial Aid, Tuition Assistance, Direct Loan, and Pell Grant programs are also processed on the mainframe computer.

The University Accounting Office (UAO) independently maintains its own CIS mainframe applications to support financial, budget, student aid, and inventory needs. Each CUNY college maintains educational systems and depends on a variety of PCs as well as ancillary equipment that use embedded computer code or microprocessors. A few CUNY colleges have their own mainframe computer, and two of them maintain their own Student Information Management System.

The scope of the CUNY computing environment and the importance of this environment to the functioning of the college educational system in New York City requires a well-planned and well-executed approach to the Year 2000 problem. We believe that CUNY needs to have the following essential elements of control if it is to succeed:

- top management involvement to raise awareness about the problem and to define the policy and organizational approach for correcting the problem;
- development of an inventory of systems that need to be corrected;
- establishment of the timeframes and resource requirements for correction efforts;
- creation of a command and control organizational structure to manage and accomplish correction of the problem; and
- establishment of procedures for the examination, modification, and testing of noncompliant systems and the implementation of corrected systems.



These elements of control are consistent with those recommended for large organizations by the United States General Accounting Office and the Gartner Group, a leading information technology consulting organization.

CUNY began to examine the Year 2000 issue as an agency-wide project in the fall of 1997 when the Vice Chancellor for Budget, Finance and Information Services began holding discussions about the issue with central office units. CUNY's two data centers, CIS and UAPC, and UAO had already initiated their own independent Year 2000 projects for the agency's major centralized systems. Efforts to raise awareness agency-wide were also initiated in the fall of 1997 at monthly Administrative Council meetings attended by central office administrators and managers as well as the colleges' vice presidents.

In December 1997, the Vice Chancellor initiated an inter-office Year 2000 Task Force (Task Force) headed by the Director of Campus Services, that was to assemble materials that would help central offices and colleges manage the tasks of assessing the Year 2000-compliance status of their systems and implementing the required changes. The Vice Chancellor asked each central office unit to assign an individual to serve on the Task Force. College presidents were asked to identify a staff member who would serve as point of contact for the Task Force. All of these individuals were to be responsible for overseeing or coordinating Year 2000 activity within their offices or colleges. The Task Force acts as a facilitator for the central offices and colleges, but has no authority or responsibility for implementing the agency-wide project. Each central office and college remains ultimately responsible for correcting its own systems. At a post-field work meeting, CUNY officials advised us that the Task Force first met on April 29, 1998, and asked each college to establish a committee to develop a corrective action plan and an application inventory within four weeks.

B. Audit Scope, Objective, and Methodology

The scope of our performance audit includes CUNY's agency-wide efforts to achieve Year 2000-compliance for its computer systems. Our objective is to determine whether CUNY's efforts provide reasonable assurances that important computer processing will continue without material interruptions or inaccuracies caused by the Year 2000 problem. To accomplish this objective, we reviewed and evaluated the adequacy of CUNY's actions during the period of April 1, 1996 through March 31, 1998, to solve the problem. In conducting our audit, we used guidelines and criteria developed by both the Gartner Group and the United States Government Accounting Office (GAO).

We conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards. Such standards require that we plan and perform our audit to adequately assess those operations which are included in our audit scope. Further, these standards require that we understand CUNY's internal control structure and its compliance with those laws, rules and regulations that are relevant to the operations which are included in our audit scope. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting transactions reported in the accounting and operating records and applying such other auditing procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. An audit also includes assessing the estimates, judgments and decisions made by management. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our findings, conclusions and recommendations.



We use a risk-based approach to select activities for audit. Therefore, we focus our audit efforts on those activities we have identified through a preliminary survey as having the greatest probability for improvement. Consequently, by design, we use finite audit resources to identify where and how improvements can be made. We devote little audit effort to reviewing operations that may be relatively efficient or effective. As a result, we prepare our reports on an "exception basis." This report, therefore, highlights those areas needing improvement and does not address activities that may be functioning properly.

C. Results of Audit

CUNY's establishment of a Year 2000 Task Force at the agency level occurred much later than government and computing industry leaders have indicated would be appropriate if all Year 2000 risks were to be addressed in a timely manner. We are concerned that the late start and the decentralized nature of its efforts may leave certain functions at risk. Officials at all levels throughout CUNY will need to work together to meet this challenge.

Specifically, we have concluded that CUNY's efforts to date do not reasonably assure that instructional and administrative functions performed on college-level computer systems and thousands of PCs throughout CUNY and its colleges will continue to operate and to produce correct results as the Year 2000 approaches. In addition, we concluded that CUNY's efforts provide insufficient assurance that the use of ancillary equipment that has noncompliant computer code will not have a significant impact on the operation of CUNY facilities.

Each of three major units with central mainframe applications has made substantive independent efforts to prepare for the Year 2000. The continuance of these efforts, as well as attention to certain weaknesses that we identified during our examination should help to ensure the timely correction of mainframe computer applications at CIS, UAPC, and UAO that are mission-critical. Time is of the essence, and continued oversight is necessary.

CUNY needs to consider the development of contingency plans or other alternative solutions that may be pursued if important systems fail or are not expected to be compliant on time. Some systems may need to be compliant before January 1, 2000.

1. Project Management

The accomplishment of an agency-wide Year 2000 initiative can be best assured when top management prepares and issues a timely policy directive and program charter that formalizes it and makes it possible to broadcast support for resolution of the problem. In addition, with large-scale organizations such as CUNY's, the agency usually establishes a Year 2000 program office responsible for overseeing progress, approving plans, establishing priorities and budgets, and controlling necessary resources. It is also necessary to launch an effective Year 2000 awareness program designed to alert all affected parties to the challenge and to help in the exchange of information and knowledge that is needed to achieve a timely and complete resolution of the problem.



Until the Task Force was initiated in December 1997, CUNY had not issued an executive-level Year 2000 directive. Considering the scope of CUNY's organization and its extensive reliance on information technology resources, we believe such a directive should have taken place much sooner to reduce the risk of untimely corrections and any resultant service disruptions. CUNY's agency-wide Year 2000 project does not call for a specific program office to control the effort. Instead, it relies on the Task Force to facilitate the individual efforts of various central office units and college committees. CUNY maintains that this approach is more suited to its overall organization structure. We reiterate our concern, which is consistent with opinions of Year 2000 problem experts, that solving the problem in large organizations requires a command-and-control structure and operating philosophy. We believe that CUNY needs to be prepared to follow a more control-oriented policy if this facilitative approach does not make sufficient progress.

We noted during our field work that CUNY did not have an agency-wide cost estimate or budget for its Year 2000 project, lacked a comprehensive plan for supporting it, had not completed a comprehensive system inventory as a basis for assessing relative risk exposure for noncompliant systems, and had not involved its legal department in assessing the potential for lawsuits if services are interrupted because its computer systems are noncompliant. During our post-field work meeting with CUNY officials on June 11, 1998, officials indicated that they had made progress with the management of their agency-wide project. They informed us that a preliminary compliance inventory had been initiated for mainframe peripherals, telecommunications equipment, modems, PC servers, desktop PCs, and mainframe software. They also indicated that a testing plan for minicomputer and PC computer equipment was available and that CUNY's Legal Affairs office was represented on the Task Force. The Vice Chancellor informed us that he expects the colleges to have completed a system inventory and prepared a related Year 2000 assessment by the fall of 1998, and that a Year 2000 budget will be available for the 1998-99 fiscal year.

We also found that CUNY's initial efforts to raise awareness had been targeted at high-level officials, and did not address other staff. CUNY officials have subsequently indicated that they are now implementing an effective awareness program throughout the agency. For example, the CIS Spring 1998 electronic information newsletter was devoted primarily to explaining the Year 2000 problem and CUNY efforts to address it; the Task Force asked the college presidents to communicate with their employees about the problem; and CUNY's Internet website was being used to disseminate Year 2000 problem information throughout the organization and obtain feedback.

2. Project Status

CUNY management has been making consistent progress in correcting Year 2000 problems at the CIS and UAPC data centers. In addition, the UAO has identified Year 2000 problem areas and has made plans to correct these in the near future. However, CUNY's colleges appear less knowledgeable about the issue, and in need of direction and monitoring.

CIS Data Center

The CIS Director of Communications is responsible for central office computer operations and all hardware, including ancillary equipment. CIS has developed an inventory of central office mainframe equipment and software, PCs, and teleprocessing equipment. For these items, letters



have been sent to the appropriate vendors seeking written certifications for Year 2000 compliance. CIS has been evaluating software that would help test PCs for Year 2000 compliance, and has installed Year 2000-compliant versions of its Student Information Management System, City University Personnel System, and vendor-supplied Library System - all of which are centralized application systems used by most of the colleges. After our field work was completed, CIS provided us with a May 19, 1998, memorandum from the University Chief Engineer to all Vice Presidents/Deans of Administration requesting their help in identifying all embedded systems throughout the University so that equipment manufacturers can be contacted as soon as possible to determine the Year 2000-compliance status of the embedded systems.

Despite this progress, CIS has neither established an overall work plan for its Year 2000-compliance efforts nor has it completed a formal inventory of all of its applications. These steps would help ensure a complete assessment of Year 2000 risks as a basis for setting priorities, allocating resources, and establishing work plans. In addition, CIS has not utilized any specific written policies and procedures that should be followed to assure the full testing of affected systems for Year 2000-compliance. These weaknesses increase the risk that remaining Year 2000-related problems will not be corrected in time.

CIS officials advised us that full systems testing is expected to take place after its new mainframe computer is installed in the fall of 1998. They said they expect this testing to be completed by December 1998, thus allowing CIS one full year to debug any problems. To complete their testing objectives in the desired timeframe, we believe that officials need to address the weaknesses we noted. In addition, CIS may not have a full year to ensure compliance for all affected systems if the time horizon to failure for any of those systems occurs before December 31, 1999. In the absence of a complete systems inventory and related risk assessment, it is uncertain whether and to what extent CIS systems are at risk before Year 2000.

Response of CIS Officials to Audit: In response to our report, CIS officials state that Task Force meetings continue, testing procedures have been provided and several inventories have been completed.

University Accounting Office

The University Accounting Office (UAO) systems are processed at the CIS data center. UAO's Information Systems Group, which is responsible for the maintenance of these applications, has identified the ones in critical need of correction: Financial, Budget, Student Financial Aid, and Fixed Asset Inventory systems. UAO officials advised us that they have decided to replace the Fixed Asset Inventory System, and showed us a plan for converting to the replacement system by April 30, 1999.

UAO officials stated that they had reviewed all of the component programs and have already made significant changes to its systems during 1997. Further corrective efforts were on hold until staff had finished the year-end processes for fiscal year 1997-98, scheduled for completion by the end of July 1998. They said they expected to intensify their efforts after this time, and have targeted the end of calendar year 1998 for completion of their portion of the agency-wide project. While there is no formal Year 2000 work plan, the UAO maintains a list of outstanding issues and is using its



regular project management system to track its efforts. We found that no distinct Year 2000 testing plan has been developed that would ensure that all Year 2000 risks are tested, despite the confidence of UAO officials that all necessary testing will be accomplished by the end of 1998. We believe a written test plan is essential to assure CUNY that all appropriate risks will have been tested by the target date of December 31, 1998.

Response of UAO Officials to Audit: UAO officials replied that now that fiscal year 1997-98 is closed, UAO's efforts in bringing all systems to Year 2000-compliance have intensified dramatically. They add that test files have been established for the Accounting and the Budget/Payroll Systems. They report that the Student Financial Aid System master file is compliant.

UAPC Data Center

The University Application Processing Center (UAPC) is located at Kingsborough Community College. Its staff advised us that UAPC started in January 1997 to implement strategies to ensure the proper operation of its application systems into and past the Year 2000. Although neither a formal awareness program was initiated nor a formal inventory completed, UAPC's critical applications have been identified and have either been corrected or are scheduled for corrective action to be taken in 1998. Work remains to be done on four critical applications: the Student Automated Record Keeping (SARK), Direct Loan, CUNY Admissions, and the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) Certification systems. Although no formal project plans have been made for the completion of work on these systems, benchmark dates have been set. This effort is being viewed as regular program maintenance and there is no formal documentation for testing in terms of Year 2000-compliance requirements. Staff at UAPC do not foresee that the Year 2000 problem will cause major disruptions in their operations.

The UAPC data center director indicated to us that the major system at risk is SARK, which is presently used by the New York City Board of Education for all students under its Division of High Schools. SARK tracks and/or reports attendance, transfers, transcripts, grades, postcard mailings, and test scoring, among other items. It has been operational since 1968, and the Board of Education has been using it under a contract between the Board of Education and CUNY. The current contract expires in June 2000 and it is not clear whether the Board of Education will want to renew the contract. According to UAPC officials, the Board of Education is currently testing a new PC-based system to fulfill SARK processing. Therefore, it is not certain whether the Board of Education will continue to require SARK in the Year 2000 and beyond. However, officials indicated that no one from the Board of Education had formally contacted UAPC on this matter. In addition, the contract does not include Year 2000 language. Given these conditions, UAPC does not believe it is responsible for correcting SARK. We believe that it is incumbent on CUNY (as well as the Board of Education) to reach agreement as soon as possible on the need to make SARK Year 2000-compliant. After our audit field work was completed, UAPC officials reported to us that they plan to keep SARK functional through June 30, 2000. Full SARK compliance with Year 2000 requirements is expected by July 1999.

Response of UAPC Officials to Audit: UAPC officials indicate that they have met with the Board of Education to reach an understanding about SARK. UAPC plans to keep SARK functional to June 30, 2000. Officials now state that no commitment has been reached for beyond June 2000.



The CUNY Admissions System, which processes applications for first-time undergraduates and transfer students, was expected to be corrected by May 31, 1998. SARK interfaces with this system as most incoming CUNY freshman come from the Board of Education's high schools. UAPC officials indicated they will need to window the dates from the interface files that transmit data from SARK concerning Board of Education high school graduates who register at CUNY. (Windowing involves the use of program logic to determine whether a two-digit year is in the 1900s or the 2000s and does not involve conversion of data by expanding to a four-digit year field.)

<u>Response of UAPC Officials to Audit</u>: Officials indicate that all programs involved in the undergraduate and advanced-standing admission systems have been modified and tested. They indicate that windowing logic has been provided for files from SARK.

Officials of UAPC told us that New York State Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC) was originally slated to replace the State's TAP Certification process with a new system in the summer of 1998. UAPC officials maintained that the needs of their TAP Certification System could not be determined until the details of the State's new process became available. After our audit field work was completed, UAPC officials informed us that HESC will not be providing a new system. Accordingly, UAPC should proceed with its plans for correcting its TAP Certification System.

The Direct Loan Program System is redeveloped for each academic year. Therefore, the correction for this application is to occur during its normal cyclical development and implementation process in the 1998-99 academic year.

Response of UAPC Officials to Audit: UAPC officials replied that the TAP Certification System and the Direct Loan Program System are Year 2000-compliant.

At the time of our field work, UAPC officials had not fully considered the Year 2000 reliability of products licensed or purchased from outside sources. However, UAPC officials have started contacting outside vendors and are obtaining written documentation of Year 2000 compliance. We were also informed that the UAPC mainframe and operating systems were already Year 2000-compliant. However, we were informed that, if the New York City Board of Education's SARK application contract is renewed, the UAPC mainframe may need to be upgraded. UAPC officials also informed us that they had not yet tested their PCs for Year 2000-compliance.

UAPC officials also have informed us that they are currently developing a plan for testing their mainframe operating system, vendor-supplied software, as well as applications that were developed in-house. They maintained that if their mainframe is upgraded they will assure that it is also Year 2000-compliant. UAPC officials added that all of their own systems are expected to be Year 2000-compliant by the end of 1998.

Since our field work ended, UAPC officials advised us that they have contacted vendors of all of the software installed on their mainframe regarding Year 2000-compliance. They have written guarantees of full compliance for all products except one, for which delivery of a fully-compliant version had been promised for June 1998. Three products for which a compliant version had not been installed were expected to be installed during the summer of 1998. UAPC officials expected compliant versions of all of the products they used to be in production by September 1998. They have also



completed an inventory of PCs to determine software and hardware compliance and have collected PC software-compliance information from vendors. They expect to complete needed PC upgrades to achieve Year 2000 compliance by the end of 1998.

<u>Response of UAPC Officials to Audit</u>: UAPC officials report that progress continues to be made with the mainframe operating system and vendor-supplied software. They added that PCs will be compliant by March 1999.

Colleges

We met with officials at four colleges - City College of New York (CCNY), Hostos Community College, Kingsboro Community College, and the Borough of Manhattan Community College - to determine their awareness of the Year 2000 problem and the status of their plans for corrective actions in the areas of mainframe applications, PCs, and ancillary equipment. Officials at all four colleges informed us that they had received no guidance from CUNY's central office, except for a policy from Legal Counsel that provides and requests the use of Year 2000 language in technology bids and contracts. We found that none of the four colleges had initiated a Year 2000 awareness program, taken an application inventory, or established a Year 2000 work plan.

Generally, officials were grateful that we met with them and brought the Year 2000 problem to their attention. Some officials were not aware that ancillary equipment was also at risk. The ancillary systems that could be at risk at the colleges include security systems, fire alarms, heating-ventilation-air conditioning systems, energy conservation systems, elevators, time clocks, telecommunication systems, lab equipment, and in-house calendars. All of the college officials with whom we met appeared to want and needed guidance and direction to assure that their systems will be Year 2000-compliant. They all indicated that they would establish a project group and start to develop an inventory of systems and assess risks.

CCNY has not migrated its student systems to the CIS central office mainframe. The college maintains a Student Information and Tracking System on its own mainframe that was developed in the late 1960s and is not Year 2000-compliant: A new Year 2000-compliant system utilizing Oracle database and Oracle tools has been under development for the past five years with a Federal grant. However, there is no assurance that the grant, already on extension, will be extended further and that the system will be implemented in time. CCNY officials indicated that, as a last resort, they would migrate to the CIS data center.

After our visit, CCNY officials informed us they had initiated a three-phase plan for the inventory and testing of hardware and software, including all computer systems, network devices, printers, operating systems, and applications. The report of these findings will include estimates for any necessary upgrades and a list of priorities for solving the problem. The most time-consuming and difficult work will be the testing and evaluation of the in-house applications due to their complexity and size. At the time of our audit, officials said that when phase three finishes in May 1998, they can estimate the time and cost to fix CCNY's Year 2000 problems.



Hostos Community College officials informed us that they maintain their own Registration and Transcript System, which they stated is semester-driven and does not appear at risk. However, the Immunization Tracking System and an environment conservation system that issues reports have been identified as at risk, and officials said that both of them must be evaluated. The Dean of Administration told us that a report related to Hostos Community College Year 2000 efforts was being prepared for the next Administrative Council meeting.

Officials at Kingsboro Community College indicated that they were not concerned with their PC and software situation. They expressed the belief it would not prevent them from fulfilling their critical mission of providing education. However, their mainframe operating system is not Year 2000-compliant. In addition, the Facilities Department was not aware that the college's critical ancillary equipment and systems might fail. We were informed that the identification of systems at risk would begin, and that vendors would be contacted to obtain written certification of Year 2000-compliance. In addition, as a result of our visit, the Director of Computer Services sent out a memo to all faculty and staff making them aware of the Year 2000 problem. The Director requested that all systems/applications be reviewed and that all software packages currently in use be identified in writing for his office so that he could develop a plan for Year 2000-compliance.

The Borough of Manhattan Community College (BMCC) officials informed us that a plan for code changes had been developed and that programs that need changes had been identified. However, the plan was not documented. In addition, two staff members are being sent to a Year 2000 training program.

Response of College Officials to Audit: All four colleges we visited responded with documentation pertaining to their Year 2000 corrective efforts.

Recommendations

- 1. Be prepared to take a more control-oriented approach should agency-wide project efforts under the facilitative approach not show sufficient progress.
- 2. Continue with efforts to establish a comprehensive systems inventory and to provide comprehensive planning, budgeting, system testing, legal office involvement, and user awareness in support of the agency-wide Year 2000 project.
- 3. Establish an overall work plan, systems inventory, and written testing procedures in support of CIS, UAPC, and UAO Year 2000 efforts.
- 4. Determine the New York City Board of Education's plans regarding the future of SARK and consider them in assigning priority to Year 2000 corrections in this application. Make the necessary modifications that will make the Admission System interface with SARK compliant.
- 5. Continue with plans for correcting the TAP Certification System operated at UAPC.



- 6. Use the Task Force and the Awareness Program to increase support and provide direction to the college campuses in their efforts to correct Year 2000 problems.
- 7. Develop contingency plans for performing important services and functions that would be interrupted if systems are not year 2000-compliant.

A draft copy of this report was provided to CUNY officials for their review and comment. Their comments were considered in the preparation of this report and are included as Appendix A.

CUNY officials replied that the University shares our view that the Year 2000 problem is a major challenge facing government organizations and that a unified effort by the University and its colleges is needed to assure progress in this area. CUNY officials express concern that our report does not fully reflect the progress of the University toward Year 2000 system compliance. Accordingly the CUNY response provides information reflecting the current status of the University's efforts. The response includes comments regarding Year 2000 plans, accomplishments and status as provided by officials of CIS, UAPC, UAO and the four colleges that are cited in our report.

CUNY officials generally do not provide a specific response to each of our recommendations. With respect to recommendation number 7, officials do state that the University will work with KPMG Peat Marwick to ensure that all mission-critical systems are ready for the Year 2000 and where appropriate, take necessary remediation activities (including development of any contingency plans) to safeguard continued delivery of services.

Within 90 days after the final release of this report, as required by Section 170 of the Executive Law, the Chancellor of the City University of New York shall report to the Governor, the State Comptroller and the leaders of the Legislature and fiscal committees, advising what steps were taken to implement the recommendations contained herein, and where recommendations were not implemented, the reasons therefor.

Major contributors to this report were Robert Mehrhoff, Richard Perreault, and Jorge Vazquez.

We wish to thank the management and staff at the City University of New York for the courtesies and cooperation extended to our auditors during this audit.

Very truly yours,

Jerry Barber Jerry Barber Audit Director

cc: Robert L. King
Louis Chiacchere
Richard F. Rothbard



The City University of New York



OFFICE OF INTERNAL AUDIT 535 East 80th Street, New York, NY 10021 Voice: (212) 794-5421 Fax: (212) 794-5696

e-mail: ljcbh@cunyvm.cuny.edu

October 14, 1998

Mr. Jerry Barber Audit Director Office of the State Comptroller A.E. Smith State Office Building Albany, New York 12236

Dear Mr. Barber:

I write on behalf of Interim Chancellor Christoph Kimmich in response to your request for comments regarding your draft report (97-N-13) concerning the actions taken by The City University of New York to address the Year 2000 (Y2K) challenge. The University shares your view that the Y2K problem is a major challenge facing government organizations and that a unified effort by the University and its colleges is needed to assure continued progress in this area.

However, I am concerned that the report does not fully reflect the true progress of the University toward Y2K systems compliance. As your draft report indicates, the University has already taken action to prepare its major University-wide systems for Y2K compliance. The Y2K Task Force has become an important focal point for developing a coordinated approach in assuring that the colleges stay on track in achieving Y2K readiness.

The comments, which follow, provide an overview of the University's efforts in achieving Y2K compliance. In addition, responses to the draft report's specific recommendations were provided by the Office of Computing and Information Services and the University Application Processing Center (see Attachments I and II). The University Accounting Office also responded with an update regarding its continued progress in ensuring Y2K compliance (see Attachment III).

Overview

The University and its colleges are aware of the Y2K problem and its potential impact on our operations. The University and its colleges are taking steps to identify and address any critical systems at risk, and to ensure compliance with system requirements for year 2000.



Appendix A

The University has already taken action to prepare its major University-wide systems for Y2K compliance. The University-wide systems are supported centrally by the University Accounting Office, the Office of Computing and Information Services and the University Application Processing Center. These operating units have developed plans and are currently implementing strategies to ensure proper operations of their systems into and past the year 2000. These strategies include analyzing and modifying programs and systems developed inhouse, and resolving data exchange issues and interagency concerns. In addition, the University Contracting Office in conjunction with the Office of Legal Affairs is addressing legal issues as they arise and providing the colleges additional procurement guidelines such as appropriate warranty language for procuring Y2K compliant products.

The University has created a Y2K Task Force comprised of representatives of each senior and community college, and Central Office operations. The Task Force was formed for the purpose of assembling materials that assist central and college departments in managing the task of assessing the need for changes and then implementing required changes for each of their systems. The Task Force serves as a catalyst, facilitator and coordinator in assisting colleges on Y2K issues ranging from site licenses to wide and local area networks, and mainframe operating systems and PC hardware. A CUNY Y2K website provides timely responses to college inquires on a variety of Y2K problems such as testing PCs for problems related to dates stored in the underlying system functions (the Basic Input Output System, or BIOS). A PC tool kit is available on the website for downloading by the colleges. The University has raised awareness of the Y2K problem through the meetings of this Task Force, providing management and technical information through issuance of a newsletter and advisory memorandum, maintaining the CUNY Y2K Website and making presentations before the University's Administrative Council attended by college senior administrators and Central Office officials.

The colleges are assessing their own operating systems and preparing Y2K project plans indicating their priority compliance strategies. The strategies include taking inventory; setting priorities for critical equipment and systems; and testing of any modified devices that address Y2K problems. These plans are being provided to the Task Force. Synopses of the plans submitted by the four colleges that were visited as part of your review are contained in **Attachment IV**.

In conjunction with the Task Force, the University's Department of Design, Construction and Management is coordinating with the colleges the identification of embedded systems that are date-sensitive such as security systems, elevators, HVAC and fire alarm systems. The Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) is funding a project to assess the potential building equipment/systems operational problems associated with use of embedded systems on college campuses. The project will entail document research, a detailed survey to collect data and inventory existing equipment/systems,



evaluation of existing systems to identify equipment/systems, evaluation of existing systems to identify equipment/systems subject to possible operational time change problems, documentation of manufacturers' input concerning compliance, evaluation of the relative impact that existing deficiencies have on facility utilization with the formulation of specific solutions and recommendations, formulation of cost estimates, creation of databases and college reports which contain information concerning existing campus/building systems.

With respect to the draft report's recommendation number 7, an assessment of Y2K computer issues is also currently being undertaken by KPMG Peat Marwick as part of its audit of the University's consolidated financial statements. The results of this assessment will be shared with University management for the purposes of evaluating our Y2K preparedness to-date and making recommendations for consideration by the University. The University will work with KPMG Peat Marwick to ensure that all mission-critical systems are ready for the year 2000 and where appropriate, take the necessary remediation activities (including development of any contingency plans) to safeguard continued delivery of our services.

Thank you for offering the University the opportunity to comment on your draft report. We share your view that the year 2000 is a priority and we will continue to cooperate with you in the months ahead to effectively meet this challenge.

Sincerely,

Louis Chiacchere

c: Interim Chancellor Christoph M. Kimmich Interim Deputy Chancellor Patricia Hassett Vice Chancellor Richard F. Rothbard

Dean Michael Ribaudo

Mr. Les Jacobs

Mr. Anthony Hladek, Jr.

Mr. Victor Viggiano

Ms. Helen Woo

Ms. Shelley Reed

Mr. Jack Chen

Ms. Anne Reinhard

Mr. Charles Foster

Ms. Deirdre A. Taylor



A-3

The City University of New York



Vice Chancellor for Budget, Finance, and Information Services

Office of Campus Services 555 West 57th Street, 16th floor, New York, NY 10019 (212) 541-0938 Fax: (212) 541-0379

October 8, 1998

To:

Lou Chiacchere, Office of Internal Audit

From:

L. Anne Reinhard, CIS Office of Campus Services

RE:

Responses to Auditor's Recommendations, items 2, 3, and 6

The second Task Force meeting, scheduled for 10/20/98, is a continuation of ongoing Listserv discussions revolving around Y2K campus issues and concerns.

We have provided testing procedures, sample spreadsheets, and organized relevant vendor web sites on the CUNY web site: http://www.cuny.edu/y2k

The following inventories have been completed: (or 90%)

PC's BIOS testing completed

OS 70% compliant, remainder being upgraded

Application Software... currently being tested by departments

Mainframe Hardware complete

Mainframe OS in progress (completion expected Spring 99)

Mainframe Applications ... all critical applications completed 96/97. Final

testing awaits mainframe test partition; expected to complete by spring 1999.

WAN inventories completed, upgrades in progress

LAN and IVR inventories completed, upgrades in progress

Upgrades have either been purchased or budgeting is in place.

Enc

Task Force Meeting Agenda

Selected Web Documents

Inventories



CUNY Y2K Task Force Meeting

October 20, 1998, 10:00am, Seminar Room

Auditing issues

David Rankert

• Auditor's status report

• Project Plans

Mainframe update

Jack Chen

• Test environment schedule

- VM (CMS 14)

- MVS (OS 390)

PC testing/LAN related issues

Steve Yoman

Commercial testing software for PCs

• College experiences

Need for subcommittee(s) involvement?

Wide Area Network (WAN)

Anil Khullar

• Cost update

Interactive Voice Registration (IVR)

Dave Kopel

Application issues

Embedded systems

Charles Collins

Library

Pat Young

- Areas of responsibility
 - Central Office
 - Campus

Open Discussion

NB: Daphna Mitchell, Office of General Counsel, will be available at the meeting for legal questions you may have.



CUNY/CIS Y2K Toolkit for PC Inventory

Year 2000 Hardware Procedures for Intel and Intel-compatible Computers

At CUNY/CIS we are incorporating a re-inventory of our personal computers with regular problem visits and maintenance upgrades, i.e., technicians will bring inventory sheets with them on all desktop visits.

Before you begin:

1. Prepare a bootable DOS diskette.

2. Copy Year 2000 testing program(s) to diskette (see information about finding these below).

3. Establish consistent abbreviations and other conventions for use on <u>Year 2000 PC/LAN</u> <u>Inventory List</u> (MS Excel format - 41KB) to be used during data collection.

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If you do not use MS Excel, you may use a Viewer to open and print this file.

This file should be printed landscape on legal size paper.

This file has been disinfected with the latest virus definitions (Virex and F-PROT) as of 07/23/98.

The Year 2000 Diskette:

Create a bootable DOS diskette. Copy a Year 2000 testing program to the diskette. Two programs for use in testing computer BIOS for year 2000 compliance were recommended to us by the auditors: test2000.exe and 2000.exe. You may use either program. Links to these programs are also available through CUNY's Year 2000 website at: http://www.cuny.edu/y2k.

Developing an Action Plan:

If we already had a complete and reliable online PC inventory, we could determine a "BIOS fix" strategy in advance of the desktop visits. As we do not have such an online inventory, the question of which BIOS fix to apply is not an issue at this stage. An advantage of this approach, as opposed to the fix-as-you-go strategy, is that it removes the decision (of which level of fix to use) from the technician and places it back with management.

There are several levels of fix that can be used for machines that are not Year 2000 compliant, but can be fixed or upgraded: replace ROM chip, flash update ROM chip, or various software fixes.

After 20-30% of the inventory is completed, the results will be treated as a statistical sample that generates a treatment profile for the most common types of machines. The remaining 70-80% of equipment will have the appropriate BIOS fix predetermined at the time the technician makes the

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desktop visit.

1. Inventory 20-30% of PC equipment without performing BIOS fixes

2. Generate from above sample a diagnostic profile of the predominant machine types that are upgradeable

3. Download from vendor web sites, or purchase, the optimal BIOS fixes

4. Complete the remaining inventory survey and apply appropriate BIOS fixes during desktop visit

Data Collection and BIOS testing:

1. Before testing a particular PC, fill in all inventory information, including OS and memory.

2. With your bootable DOS diskette in the 'A: drive', power on the computer.

3. Run the Year 2000 test program(s) and indicate the results on the Year 2000 PC/LAN Inventory List: pass, fail or partial, including BIOS version date.

4. Affix colored sticker (pass=green, fail=red, partial=yellow) to computer and write BIOS version date on sticker.

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This Y2K Site was developed at The City University of New York by CUNY/CIS. Please send any comments to the <u>CUNY Year 2000 Task Force</u>.

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Year 2000 (Y2K) Resources - Links

General Information

- George Girod's <u>annotated bookmarks</u> of Y2K resources, including: Training/Education/Awareness, Standards, governmental agencies, information, software engineering, product compliance, project management, diagnostics/fixes, etc.
- Detailed discussion of <u>Compliance Issues</u> from the <u>MITRE Corporation</u>
- CPSR Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility/Y2K Working Group
- Extensive <u>Cyberlaw</u> topics and resources for the Year 2000
- Mother of all Year 2000 (Y2K) Link Centers has over 2600 links in 24 categories
- University of Texas departmental action plan for Year 2000
- Yahoo's list of Year 2000 links
- The Year 2000 Information Center and it's "no frames" version list information and many vendor links

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Government Information

- New York State Government Year 2000 Coordination and Resources
- The <u>Federal Government's Year 2000 "Home Page"</u> is sponsored by the General Services Administration and the Chief Information Officers (CIO) Council Subcommittee on Year 2000
- The Federal Government's General Services Administration (GSA) has information regarding Year 2000 compliance and <u>telecommunications</u> products and services, including <u>vendor links</u>.

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Vendor Information

- Hardware Vendors
 - O <u>Apple</u> Macintosh hardware and operating systems have always been able to handle dates past the year 2000. Application software that uses the Mac OS Toolbox correctly

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will also manage the transition to the next century. Details on what to look for at this site.

- O Award Software BIOS manufacturer
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Year 2000 Compliance
 - Year 2000 Evaluation tools: <u>Survive 2000</u> also lists information about why the NSTL program 2000.exe may give false readings for an Award BIOS.
- O Compaq
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Warranty clarification
 - ☐ Year 2000 Evaluation tools: Testing methodologies
 - ☐ Year 2000 Fixes: Compaq Solution to Hardware and Firmware Issues
 - ☐ Product Listing: Product Tables
- O <u>Cisco</u> Detailed table listing of hardware and software and their respective compliance/noncompliance. Also details what items will be tested and upgraded.
- o DEC Digital Equipment Corporation
 - Year 2000 Statements: <u>Digital's Hardware and Software Year 2000 Warranty</u> Overview
 - □ Product Listing: Product Readiness
- o Dell
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Year 2000 Statement of Compliance on Dell Hardware Products
 - ☐ Year 2000 Evaluation tools: Tools for evaluating product readiness.
 - ☐ Year 2000 Fixes: Software patch for machines not already compliant
 - □ Product Listing: Year 2000 Product Readiness Status
- O Gateway
 - □ Year 2000 Statements: <u>Gateway's Position on Year 2000</u>, including status of their machines and how to <u>reset the clock</u> on older machines.
- O Hewlett Packard (HP)
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Compliance Definition
 - □ Product Listing: Product Readiness Status
- o IBM lists general information at their <u>Year 2000 Home Page</u>, in their <u>FAO</u> and at their <u>technical support center</u>.
 - <u>IBM PCs</u> this site shows you how to evaluate your IBM PCs and their readiness for Year 2000. It includes solutions for machines going back to the PC/AT.
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: IBM's Positions on Year 2000
 - ☐ Year 2000 Evaluation tools: IBM PC Evaluation Tools and Year 2000 Product Readiness Database.
- O Micron
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Compliance Statement
 - ☐ Year 2000 Evaluation tools: Testing, Updating and Upgrading
 - □ Product Listing: Product Compliance

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- o NEC
 - ☐ Year 2000 Statements: <u>NEC CSD Definition of Year 2000 Compliance</u>
 - ☐ Year 2000 Evaluation tools: Year 2000 Test Utility
 - □ Product Listing: NEC Systems and Servers
- O Sun
- ☐ Year 2000 Statements: Year 2000 Frequently Asked Ouestions
- ☐ Year 2000 Fixes: See "Product Listing" for pointers to Year 2000
- □ Product Listing: Year 2000 Compliant Product List
- 0 Timeplex
- Software Vendors

PLEASE NOTE:

YOU ARE REMINDED THAT YOU DO NOT OWN ANY SOFTWARE

THE VENDOR/COPYRIGHT OWNER HAS GRANTED CUNY/YOU A LIMITED LICENSE TO USE THE SOFTWARE IN PARTICULAR WAYS

IN ALMOST EVERY CASE, CUNY/YOU HAVE NOT BEEN GIVEN THE RIGHT TO CHANGE CODE

- O <u>Borland</u> (which has been renamed to <u>Inprise</u>) This site has a table listing all current and past Inprise products. Any Year 2000 issues or database date ranges are also listed. Hyperlinks point to additional product information.
- O <u>Claris</u> Filemaker Pro 2.1 and older versions allow entry and manipulation of 2-digit and 4-digit years and always assume 2-digit years refer to the 20th century. Filemaker Pro versions 3 and later use certain rules to interpret 2-digit dates. Details at this site.
- O <u>Corel</u> Listings of all products and the upper date limits, for 2-digit or 4-digit dates, are on their <u>product listing</u> page.
- O IBM Year 2000 Home Page
 - □ Year 2000 FAQ
 - ☐ Year 2000 Technical Support Center
 - □ Product Readiness
- Macromedia
- O Microsoft
- O Netscape
- O Novell
 - □ Year 2000 Status of Novell Products
 - □ Year 2000 updates
- O Oracle

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O SAS System Year 2000 Home Page

- Compliance levels for specific releases of the SAS System and specific SAS products
- □ <u>YEARCUTOFF</u>= option which ensures that dates displayed with 2 digits are calculated correctly
- o SPSS and the Year 2000
 - ☐ Technical Support and SPSS Inc.'s corporate readiness for the Year 2000

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Testing PC's for Year 2000 Compliance

Many PCs are not Year 2000 compliant; some can be fixed, others cannot be fixed. Below are pointers to sites that offer testing programs:

- RighTime's Y2K testing software (test2000.exe) and information.
- NSTL's <u>YMARK2000 utility</u> includes the <u>2000.exe</u> program for testing compliance on some machines. A <u>FAO</u> will answer most of your questions. (However, see <u>caveat</u> that this program may give false readings on machines with certain AwardBIOS source code.)

Macintosh computers (hardware and operating system) are Year 2000 compliant according to Apple.

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http://www.cuny.edu/y2k/test/y2kivr.html

CUNY IVR Voice Registration: Year 2000 Compliancy

CUNY IVR Voice Registration: Year 2000 Compliancy

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CUNY IVR Voice Registration: Year 2000 Compliancy

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Medgar Evers College 1127 Carroll St, Brooklyn, NY 11225										
New York City Tech 300 Jay St., Brooklyn, NY 11225	Syntellect	Vocalpoint	2.01	Vendor delivered back level software and agreed to upgrade at no charge	P-200	0S2v3		S7th St.	No charge	
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York College 94-20 Guy Brewer Blvd, Jamaica, NY 11451								• •		

Compliant

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CISCO & TIMEPLEX TDM's - Y2K Certification

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CISCO & TIMEPLEX TDM's - Y2K Certification

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Notes:

- A. CISCO software versions 11.xx are year 2000 compliant. Upgrades may be needed and additional memory, if required.
 - B. CISCO hardware which is non-compliant needs to be replaced
 - C. Timeplex needs EPROM Upgrades

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Project Leader:

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UNIVERSITY APPLICATION PROCESSING CENTER Box 350284 Brooklyn, NY 11235 0005

1998 October 8

Mr. Lou Chiacchere
Director of Internal Audit
City University of New York
535 E 80 Street, Room M-525
New York, NY

Re: State Comptroller's Draft Audit Report on CUNY Y2K Efforts

Dear Mr. Chiacchere

We have reviewed the September 18, 1998 draft of the State Comptroller's Office's preliminary report on CUNY's year-2000 preparedness.

UAPC has continued implementing the plans described in our letter of 1998 May 28. We expect that all systems developed in-house will be year-2000 compliant by the end of 1998 with the exception of the SARK system. By this we mean that all systems will at least continue to correctly provide current functionality. In some cases, as noted, two-digit years may continue to be used, but they will produce correct results when sorted and compared. The status of the SARK system is discussed in detail below.

I've attached an updated response indicating the current status of our year-2000 plan as it affects the issues discussed in the section of the report about UAPC.

Sincerely Yours,

Lester Jacobs Director



¶1 - "Work remains to be done on four critical applications: the Student Automated Record Keeping (SARK), Direct Loan, CUNY Admissions, and the Tuition Assistance Program (TAP) Certification systems."

SARK still needs considerable work. The Direct Loan system is compliant. A compliant version of the CUNY Admissions system is ready for installation during 1998 October. The TAP and TAP Certification systems as they exist will work past 1999, but will require changes to conform to record-layout changes planned by the State Higher Education Services Corporation as part of its Y2K compliance modifications.

¶2. "The UAPC data center director indicated to us that the major system at risk is SARK,.... We believe that it is incumbent on CUNY (as well as the Board of Education) to reach agreement as soon as possible on the need to make SARK Year-2000 compliant. After our audit field work was completed, UAPC officials reported to us that they plan to keep SARK functional through June 30, 2000."

UAPC met with officials of the Board of Education on 1998 July 8. At that meeting we indicated that we expected to keep SARK operating with its present functionality through the end of the contract on 2000 June 30. "Present functionality" means that input and output files and reports will continue to use 2-digit years wherever they do so now, with "00" representing 2000, etc. We indicated that in the absence of additional negotiated agreements, we did not intend to expand the fields that contain 2-digit years.

We expect to achieve this extension of present functionality to 2000 June by the end of 1998. As we pointed out in the meeting, and as acknowledged by the Board in a memorandum summarizing the their understanding of the outcome of the meeting, these modifications will not enable the system to function properly beyond the end of the contract period because of a problem with term designations. As indicated in this memo, UAPC has made no commitment at this time to adjust the system to work beyond the end of the contract period.

¶2 - "Full SARK compliance with Year 2000 requirements is expected by July 1999."

UAPC has made no commitment for Year 2000 compliance with regard to SARK beyond the one stated in the previous item. If time permits, we will analyze the requirements for extending the viability of the system beyond 2000 June during early 1999.

¶3 - "The CUNY Admissions System ... was expected to be corrected by May 31, 1998."

All programs involved in both the undergraduate and advanced-standing admission systems have been modified and tested. The advanced-standing system modifications are in production and the undergraduate system modifications will be installed during 1998 October. All internal and external date fields have been changed to include four-digit years except for files transmitted from the SARK system, for which windowing logic has been provided.



¶4 - "...UAPC officials informed us that HESC will not be providing a new [TAP Certification] system. Accordingly, UAPC should proceed with its plans for correcting its TAP Certification System."

Our analysis of TAP Certification indicated that no changes were needed because UAPC's processing of this data did not involve any ordered comparison of date fields. The only year-2000 consideration involved in our data exchange with HESC was the need to truncate the newly-expanded four-digit year fields in our Financial Aid system to fit their record formats when transmitting data.

On September 3, HESC notified its users that some time in 1999 Spring, it will modify its record formats to include four-digit years. Since our process is already Y2K compliant, we will treat this change as an ordinary record format change rather than a year-2000 issue. Truncation on output will no longer be necessary. Any previously received data stored at UAPC will be converted to the new format, with "19" inserted in front of each year. This change affects TAP Financial Aid processing as well as TAP Certification.

 $\P 5$ - "The Direct Loan System is redeveloped for each academic year. Therefore, the correction for this application is to occur during its normal cyclical development and implementation process in the 1988-99 academic year."

The 1998 Direct Loan System currently in production is totally year-2000 compliant, using four-digit years in internal and external data formats, in data-entry, display, and reporting.

¶7 - "UAPC officials also have informed us that they are currently developing a plan for testing their mainframe system, vendor-supplied software, as well as applications that were developed inhouse."

A compliant version of our security system was installed on our test system in late September. We expect to begin testing in 1998 October, starting with rollover and year-2000 IPL tests of the bare operating system. Increasingly more inclusive tests will be scheduled during the Fall and Winter.

 $\P 7$ - "They maintained that if their mainframe is upgraded they will assure that it is also Year-2000 compliant."

A new mainframe processor is being installed over the Columbus Day weekend (10-10/10-12). IBM certifies that it is year-2000 compliant.

¶7 - "UAPC officials added that all of their own systems are expected to be Year-2000 compliant by the end of 1998, except for the TAP application."

TAP and TAP Certification will be compliant (see ¶4 above). SARK is expected to be compliant only for use through the end of the contract period in 2000 June (see ¶2 above).



¶8 - "Since our field work ended, UAPC officials advised us that they have contacted vendors of all of the software installed on their mainframe regarding Year 2000 compliance. They have written guarantees of full compliance for all products except one, for which delivery of a fully-compliant version had been promised for June 1998. Three products for which a compliant version had not been installed were expected to be installed during the summer of 1998. UAPC officials expect compliant versions of all the products they use to be in production by September 1998."

UAPC's mainframe operating system and all vendor-supplied mainframe software currently in production have been certified by their vendors as year-2000 compliant with the following exceptions:

- CA-Top Secret (security system). Although CA's documentation had stated that
 Top Secret was compliant, closer questioning revealed that CA was referring to
 future release 5.0, not the then-current Version 4.4. UAPC is still running
 Version 4.4 in production at UAPC, but is testing Version 5.0. Version 5.0 will
 be in production by the end of 1998.
- Innovation Systems' FDR (backup, restore, archiving system). Innovation has not yet announced when a compliant version will be available.
- Candle's Supersession (VTAM session manager) and Omegamon (performance monitor). Compliant versions became available in 1998 September, but have proved difficult to install. They are currently being tested and should be installed by the end of 1998.
- ACS's WYLBUR (text editor and job-entry system). We have licensed access
 to the source code for this system and are running an extensively modified old
 version. We have certified this product as compliant by examining and
 repairing the source code as we would for a system written in-house.
- ¶8 "They have also completed an inventory of PCs to determine software and hardware compliance and have collected PC software-compliance information from vendors. They expect to complete needed PC upgrades to achieve Year 2000 compliance by the end of 1998."

PCs will be compliant by 1999 March.



The City University of New York



UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTING OFFICE
555 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019
(212) 397-5600 Fax (212) 397-5685

October 14, 1998

To:

Lou Chisechere

From:

Tony Hladel

Subject:

State Comptroller's Year 2000 Audit

Now that fiscal year 1997-98 is closed, UAO's efforts in bringing all systems to Y2K compliance has intensified dramatically. The six most senior programmer/analysts, under the supervision of the Director of Systems, are spending all their time on the major Y2K issues. The remainder of the programming staff is working on the less critical Y2K issues. The audit report indicates that a written test plan should be established. Please be advised that test files have already been established for the Accounting System (FAS), and Budget/Payroll System (FIS). The Student Financial Aid System (SFA) master file is already Y2K compliant.

The attached memo indicates the major tasks to be performed, time required and responsible personnel.

Attachment

u/:secbh/wpdocs/tony/y2000aud.mem



The City University of New York



UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTING OFFICE 555 West 57 Street, New York, N.Y. 10019 (212) 397-5600

October 7, 1998

To:

Helen Woo

From: Ray Tam-

Re:

Yr 2000 Systems Test Plan and Time line

Since completion of fiscal year-end 1998, we are currently devoting all our programming resources towards the year 2000 project. We are intensifying efforts in year 2000 modifications, testing, and implementation in all our systems (FAS, FIS, and SFA). Based on the December 3, 1997 memo regarding Year 2000 Systems Concerns, 11 major tasks were identified which needed to be completed relating to the year 2000 problem. This memo will address those tasks and their current status as well as establish a test plan and Time line for their completion.

FAS System:

A set of test files (GL, SL, OC, Etc.) with fiscal year 00 have been established on the VSAM batch side for D06 daily batch update testing, and year-end testing. These files have also been loaded into IDMS for online screen testing. We have taken the latest month-end files and copied them over into the test environment changing the fiscal year to 00 for testing purposes. Three programmer/analysts have been assigned to oversee the major functions of this system for year 2000 issues:

John Velazquez

Year-end testing simulating fiscal year-end 1999 rollover and D06 daily

batch update testing, time required 1 month.

Sheryl Mesagno

Online F3x encumbrance screens, F27 journal entry screen, F28 accruals screen, and F37 suspense clearing screen testing to accept "H" for the state

and "?" for the city for year 2000, time required 1 month.

Allan Rocque

OTPS interface between the state "H" in first digit of PO to indicate year 2000 and the city "?" for encumbrances and payments, time required 3

weeks.

FIS System:

A set of files (PS, Summary, and Table) with fiscal year 00 have been established on the VSAM batch side for FIS004 daily batch update testing. These files have also been loaded into IDMS for online screen testing. We have taken the latest month-end files and copied them over into the test environment changing the fiscal year to 00 for testing purposes. Four programmer/analysts have been assigned to oversee the major functions of this system for year 2000 issues:

Russ Larsen

FIS004 daily update testing for year 2000, time required 1 week.

John Velazquez

PAYSR State payroll year 2000 implementation, FIS payroll programs to be modified and implemented by December, time required 3 weeks.



Linda Lee

Review and modification of all IIS online screens as needed for year 2000

compliance, time required I month.

Ailan Rocque

City payroll changes for year 2000 as it pertains to FIS, time required 3

weeks.

SFA System:

The SFA master file has been modified to accommodate multiple fiscal years including year 2000 processing. The maintenance cycle and the pay cycle programs will process year 2000. These programs have been tested in simulations using live data (fiscal year 99 data replicated as fiscal year 00) and the results have been verified by the user. Furthermore, the online SFA screens have already also been tested for year 2000 compliancy. In the area of Direct Loans work needs to be done as far as date checking for disbursements is concerned. Two programmer/analysts have been assigned to make this year 2000 compliant:

Russ Larsen

SFA Direct Loan date checking for disbursements, time required 1 month.

George Gliksman Direct Loan program series, review and modify for year 2000, time

required 3 weeks.

ALL Systems:

Approximately 147 programs have to be reviewed and modified as needed for sort sequences and report headings as it pertains to year 2000 issues. The rest of the programming staff is responsible for reviewing and making appropriate changes, time required 2 to 3 months.



Attachment IV

THE CITY COLLEGE OF

THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK CONVENT AVENUE AT 138th STREET NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10031

Office of the Vice President for Finance & Management

(212) 650-6680

Fax (212) 650-5068

August 12, 1998

TO:

Lou Chiacchere

FROM:

Anne J. Ryan

SUBJECT:

Y2K Compliance Plan

In reference to your memo of July 21st, 1998 a summary of our present Y2K effort is as follows:

In phase 1, we have tested and inventoried the hardware in various departments. In addition, we have also inventoried all software applications in each system. To test the hardware, we have been using the latest version of the freeware test2000, and other manual procedures from the Y2K Consortium. When we encounter a computer with bios or internal clock problem, the year 2000 patch is applied. The computer is then re-tested to evaluate the effectiveness of the patch.

In phase 2, we have tested and evaluated all the inventoried software applications. For commercial software applications, we have checked with the software manufacturers for Y2K readiness. For in-house software applications, we have reviewed each program module for Y2K compliance.

In phase 3, we will be reporting our inventory, findings, an estimate for any necessary upgrades, and a list of priorities and possible solutions to bring readiness to all our major operations.

In phase 4, we will be actively implementing various solutions to ensure Y2K compliance to all the computer systems and applications. This phase requires the replacement or upgrade to all antiquated hardware and software. Additional



programming may also be done for in-house applications. Each component will also be re-tested to ensure the proper execution and validity of any patches or upgrades upon completion.

We are currently at the end of phase 3 and in the middle of phase 4. All our hardware and software applications have been tested. All components that need fixing have also been identified. More importantly, almost all of the outdated hardware components have been replaced or upgraded to meet the Y2K requirements. Many of the commercial applications have also been upgraded or patched as well. We are currently looking at possible solutions or alternatives for several of our in-house applications. A more thorough report will be available in September.

I am also enclosing copy of letter sent to Charlie Collins on July 27th pertaining to embedded systems compliance.

Cc: Anne Reinhard



Borough of Manhattan Community College

BMCC YEAR 2000 ACTION PLAN:

A Steering Committee has been formed to coordinate the Year 2000 activities. It is understood that the problem is not just a Computer Center problem, but that it will involve cooperation and support of many of the Departments in the College. Each member of the Steering Committee is amember of an affected Department and will coordinate the activities of that Department in terms of the Year 2000 Problem.

The BMCC Action Plan consists of 4 phases as described below. It is clear that individual Systems may be at different stages during the process of remediation. The priority of the College will be to identify, fix and test the Student based mission Critical Systems before the others.

- Inventory Phase: Identify all elements, Computer related or otherwise, that may get affected. The following is a list of the major items in BMCC:
 - COMPUTER HARDWARE
 - SERVERS and WORKSTATIONS
 - DESKTOP Machines
 - NETWORKS (LAN)
 - COMMUNICATION DEVICES
 - ROUTERS
 - HUBS
 - SWITCHES, ETC.
 - VENDOR SUPPLIED COMPLETE SYSTEMS
 - PHOTO ID SYSTEM
 - COOP ED REGISTRATION SYSTEM
 - GRADE & TEST SCANNERS
 - OTHERS

- COMPUTER SOFTWARE

- VM(TIF) Admin. Comp.
- MVS (COBOL + MARK4) Admin. Comp.
- ACADEMIC Comp. Software
- NETWORK
- VENDOR SUPPLIED
 - BIOS
 - OPERATING SYSTEMS
 - SOLARIS & AIX
- _ WINDOWS(All Versions)
- OS2
- NOTES



- OTHER EQUIPMENT
 - PHONE SYSTEMS
 - FAX & COPIERS
- MEDIA CENTER FACILITIES
- FACILITIES
 - ELEVATORS & ESCALATORS
 - HEATING & A/C
- SECURITY SYSTEMS
- FIRE ALARMS
- BUILDING AUTOMATED SYSTEMS (POWER)
- 2. Assessment Phase: The above items will be investigated as to whether they should be retired, replaced, fixed or made compliant by either BMCC or by the Vendors themselves.
- 3. Remediation Phase: Fix the problem, or receive documentation from Vendor that Software/Hardware is compliant.
- 4. Testing:
 - Testing of Each individual element, Hardware or Software
 - Integrated Testing of Complete Systems.
 - Testing of mission Critical Complete Systems using advanced Clock.
- 5. Certification by User or other Audit sources.



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Kingsborough Community College 2001 Oriental Boulevard Brooklyn, New York 11235

Interoffice Memo

Date:

August 18, 1998

To:

David Rankert

From:

Bill Correnti /

Subject:

Y2K Project Plan

This is a copy of the letter that was E-mailed to me from Jim Anastasio.

Subject: Y2K Project Plan

Create a committee representing all members of the campus that must work with their constituents to inform and address the issue. The members of the committee that is currently defined are:

Jim Anastasio -- Y2K Local Coordinator
Mike Keany -- Telecommunications
Dave Berger -- Computer and Network Systems
Marc Wiskoff -- Academic Computing
Christine Beckner -- Continuing Education
Bill Correnti -- Business Office

Begin to analyze what the effort is to review each station/system/component and request information from the community as to what they are utilizing. Expect to begin the station by station analysis of administrative and student lab machines over the summer to determine the status of compliancy. The student labs and most administrative offices have been surveyed for hardware compliance. We expect to complete this survey by the end of September 98. We plan on reviewing the academic offices during the Fall 98 semester. Create and distribute a questionaire to gather information from the campus community as to current and future hardware/software needs and how this effects Y2K compliancy.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (718) 368-5125.

T:/42computer/Y2Kemail.a





U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)



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